U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
JESSE H. JONES, Secretary
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

nal Bureau of Standards
AUG 25 1943

MEN'S PAJAMAS

(Made From Woven Fabrics)

SECOND EDITION

COMMERCIAL STANDARD (EMERGENCY) CS(E)15–43

Effective date for new production from May 10, 1943

Reference book not to be taken from the Library.

A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE

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PROMULGATION

of

COMMERCIAL STANDARD (EMERGENCY) CS(E)15–43

for

MEN'S PAJAMAS

(Made from Woven Fabrics)

(Second Edition)

On May 3, 1929, a general conference of manufacturers, distributors, and users adopted a recommended commercial standard for men's pajamas, which was subsequently accepted in writing by the trade and promulgated by the United States Department of Commerce as Commercial Standard CS15–29.

On December 31, 1942, a revision requested by the Office of Price Administration and endorsed by the standing committee was circulated to producers, distributors, and users for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted and approved for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, the revised standard as shown herein.

The standard is effective for new production from May 10, 1943.

Promulgation recommended:

I. J. Fairchild,
Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated:

Lyman J. Briggs,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Promulgation approved:

Jesse H. Jones,
Secretary of Commerce.

MEN'S PAJAMAS

(Made from Woven Fabrics)

(Second Edition)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD (EMERGENCY) CS(E)15–43

PURPOSE

1. The purpose is to provide standard methods of measuring and standard minimum measurements for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users, in an effort to conserve essential material, to eliminate confusion resulting from a diversity of measurements and methods, and to provide a uniform basis for guaranteeing full size.

SCOPE

2. The standard covers size designations, methods of measuring, and standard minimum measurements for men's pajamas, whether made from shrunk or unshrunk fabrics, together with a recommended label for use in guaranteeing full size.

APPLICATION

3. The methods and measurements given herein are applicable to finished garments as delivered by the manufacturer.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4. *Measurements.*[1]—The standard minimum measurements of men's pajamas, whether made from shrunk or unshrunk fabrics, shall be as given in tables 1 and 2.

5. *Method of measuring.*—The garments to be measured shall be laid out without tension on a smooth flat surface so that creases and wrinkles will not affect the measurements.

6. *Accuracy.*—Measurements shall be taken to the nearest ⅛-inch.

STANDARD METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS

PAJAMA COAT (FINISHED)

METHOD OF MEASURING

7. *Length.*—Measured from the point where shoulder seam joins the collar band, both down the front and back to bottom of the garment. (*C*, fig. 1.)

[1] General Limitation Order L-169 issued by the War Production Board requires that the maximum measurements for length of coat and outseam of trousers of men's pajamas (made from woven fabrics) shall not exceed those indicated in the footnotes to tables 1 and 2.

8. *Chest.*—Measured around the garment 1 inch below the bottom of the armholes when coat is closed. (*B*, fig. 1.)

9. *Armhole.*—Taken at the outer edge of the armhole seam. Measured from the shoulder seam completely around the armhole. (*A*, fig. 1.)

10. *Sleeve length.*—Taken from the center of the top of yoke, when straight cut, across the top of the shoulder to the end of the sleeve. Where the top of yoke is circular begin at the center of a straight line drawn between the two top points. (*E*, fig. 1.)

11. *Sleeve bottom.*—Measured around bottom edge of the sleeve. (*F*, fig. 1.)

12. *Bottom of coat.*—Measured around bottom of garment when coat is closed. (*Z*, fig. 1.)

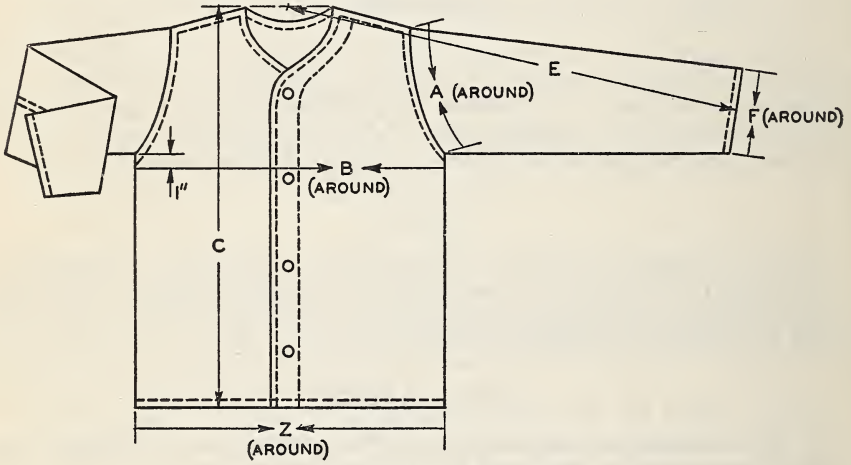

FIGURE 1.—*Pajama coat.*

TABLE 1.—*Standard minimum measurements for men's pajama coats*

Location	Size				
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*
	Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*
Length [1] (*C*)	28	28½	28½	29	31
Chest (*B*)	43	47	50	54	60
Armhole (*A*)	20	21½	22	22½	25
Sleeve length (*E*)	32	32	33½	34	35
Sleeve bottom (*F*)	12	12½	13	13½	15
Bottom of coat (*Z*)	43	47	50	54	60

[1] W. P. B. General Limitation Order L-169, Dec. 15, 1942, permits a maximum length of 29 inches for a size C, with other sizes in normal proportion.

PAJAMA TROUSERS (FINISHED)

METHOD OF MEASURING

13. *Waist.*—Measured around top edge of garment when it is buttoned. (*W*, fig. 2.)

14. *Seat.*—Measured around the garment 2 inches above the crotch.[1] (*G*, fig. 2.)

15. *Thigh.*—Measured around the leg 1 inch below the crotch. (*T* fig. 2.)

[1] The crotch is the point where the two inseams join the seat seam. (*D*, fig. 2).

16. *Rise (front).*—Measured from crotch up front of the garment at the center, to top of the waistband. (*R*, fig. 2.)

17. *Rise (back).*—Measured from crotch up back of the garment, at the center, to top of the waistband. (*S*, fig. 2.)

18. *Outseam.*—Measured from top of the waistband down outseam to the bottom of leg. (*O*, fig. 2.)

19. *Inseam.*—Measured from crotch down the inside seam to bottom of leg. (*I*, fig. 2.)

20. *Knee.*—Measured around the leg midway between the crotch and the bottom of leg. (*K*, fig. 2.)

21. *Bottoms.*—Measured around the leg at bottom of garment. (*J*, fig. 2.)

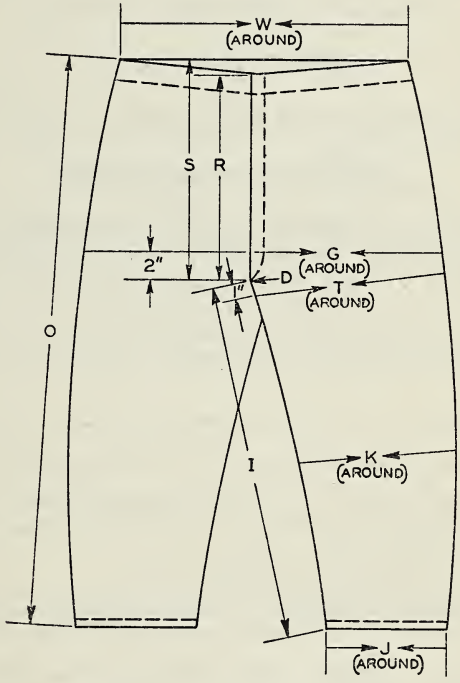

FIGURE 2.—*Pajama trousers.*

TABLE 2.—*Standard minimum measurements for men's pajama trousers*

Location	Size				
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*
	Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*
Waist (*W*)	39	42	45	49	54
Seat (*G*)	50	52½	56	61	64½
Thigh (*T*)	27	28	29	32	34
Rise, front (*R*)	14½	15	16	17	18
Rise, back (*S*)	15½	16	18	18½	19½
Outseam [1] (*O*)	40½	41½	42½	43½	45½
Inseam (*I*)	27	27½	28½	28½	29½
Knee (*K*)	20	21	23	24	26
Bottoms (*J*)	17	17½	18½	20	22

[1] W. P. B. General Limitation Order L-169, Dec. 15, 1942, permits a maximum outseam of 43 inches for a size C, with other sizes in normal proportion.

LABELING

22. In order that consumers may become familiar with the significance of standard measurements, it is recommended that pajamas manufactured to conform to such standards be identified by a sticker, tag, or other label attached to the garment and carry the following statement:

> These pajamas are *GUARANTEED* by the manufacturer to be *FULL SIZE* in accordance with Commercial Standard (Emergency) CS(E)15–43, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce.

Or more briefly

FULL SIZE. Conforming to CS(E)15–43.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from May 10, 1943.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee:

F. B. Shipley (chairman), National Pajama Guild, Inc., 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Artemus R. Richtmyer, Knothe Bros. Co., Inc., 24–26 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Louis Lubin, Lubin Weeker Co., Inc., 1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Max J. Lovell, National Association of Shirt and Pajama Manufacturers, 276 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
P. K. Karberg, H. B. Glover Co., Dubuque, Iowa.
David Linker, Ludwig Bauman & Co., 500 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y., Representing National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers.
T. L. Blanke, Natl. Retail Dry Goods Association, 101 W. 31st St., New York. N. Y.
Mrs. Elmer Nelson, American Home Economics Association, 1830 Jackson St. NE., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Eunice F. Barnard, c/o Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. Representing National Council of Women.
Mrs. Margaret H. Kingsbury, Purchasing Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On May 3, 1929, agreeable to the request of the Nightwear Manufacturers Division of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, a general conference of producers, distributors, and users was held at the Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., to consider the establishment of a commercial standard for men's pajamas.

A. F. Allison, secretary, International Association of Garment Manufacturers, reviewed the development of the proposed standard and the purpose of the manufacturers in undertaking the work.

The purpose was further amplified by C. S. Steiner, secretary and treasurer, Steiner & Son (Inc.), who stated that the main objective was to set up a standard that would provide a basis for the elimination of undersized garments; for the settlement of disputes; and for labeling that would indicate conformity with the standard. The recommended commercial standard was subsequently accepted and approved by the industry for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce as Commecrial Standard CS15–29, effective for new production from October 1, 1929.

FIRST REVISION

On November 27, 1942, the Office of Price Administration requested that the standard be revised in order that the lengths could be adjusted in conformity with General Limitation Order L–169, and that size *E* be added to bring the majority of production volume within the scope of the price order. A tentative revision of this standard was developed and referred to the standing committee, who recommended that it be circulated to manufacturers, distributors, and consumers for written acceptance. This was done on December 31, 1942, with the result that acceptances estimated to represent a satisfactory volume of production were received, and in the absence of valid opposition, the establishment of the standard was announced on March 10, 1943.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date _____

Division of Trade Standards,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Having considered the statements on the reverse side of this sheet, we accept the Commercial Standard (Emergency) CS(E)15–43 as our standard of practice in the

Production [1] Distribution [1] Use [1] Testing [1]

of men's pajamas (made from woven fabrics).

We will assist in securing its general recognition and use, and will cooperate with the Standing Committee to effect revisions of the standard when necessary.

Signature of individual officer _____
(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City and State _____

[1] Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other three. Please file separate acceptances for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval, the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

(Cut on this line)

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and forth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted these methods of measuring and measurements as their standard of practice in the production, distribution, and use of men's pajamas (made from woven fabrics). Such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard, nor that producers so listed guarantee all of their products in this field to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, specific evidence of conformity should be obtained where required.

ASSOCIATIONS

Independent Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Council of Women, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
National Pajama Guild., Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, Inc., The, New York, N. Y.

FIRMS

Altro Work Shops, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Amoskeag Pajama Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.
Arkwright Merchandise Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Ayres & Co., L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.
B-B Stores, Inc., Logansport, Ind.
B. V. D. Corporation, The, Baltimore, Md., and New York, N. Y.
Baldwin Shirt Co., Glendale, Calif.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, New York, N. Y.
Bittner-Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Pa.
Bon Marche, The, Seattle, Wash.
Boston Store, Inc., The, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Bowen & Co., C. O., Pomona, Calif.
Bradenton Woman's Club, Bradenton, Fla.
Broadway Department Store, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Broom & Newman, New York, N. Y.
Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
California, University of, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Central Co-Operative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.
Charles Stores Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Chicago Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill.
Clifton Shirt Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Desmond's, Los Angeles, Calif.
Donaldson Co., L. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Duluth Linen Co., Duluth, Minn.
Duofold, Inc., Mohawk, N. Y.
Emaus Shirt Co., Inc., Emmaus, Pa.
Emery Bird Thayer Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Enro Shirt Co., Inc., The, Louisville, Ky.
Excelsior Underwear Co., New York, N. Y.
Excelsior Varsity Underwear Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Faggen, John J., New York, N. Y.
Fandel Co., St. Cloud, Minn.
Finlay-Straus, New York, N. Y.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gable & Co., The Wm. F., Altoona, Pa.
Geiss, Inc., Harry, New York, N. Y.
Gertz, Inc., B., Jamaica, N. Y.
Gibbs Underwear Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Glover Co., H. B., Dubuque, Iowa.
Grant Co., W. T., New York, N. Y.
Hart & Son Co., Inc., L., San Jose, Calif.
Harwood Manufacturing Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y.
Homeopathic Hospital of Reading, Pa., Reading, Pa.
Horne Co., Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hospital Bureau of Standards & Supplies, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Houston Better Business Bureau, Inc., of Houston, Texas. (In principle.)
Industrial By-Products & Research Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jahraus Braun Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kellner & Sons, S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kenfield Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Kirby Co., George W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Knothe Brothers Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Kresge Co., S. S., Detroit, Mich.
Krestle Manufacturing Co., The, Baltimore, Md.
Kuehnert & Co., A., New York, N. Y.
Kugelman's, Woodsville, N. H.
Lazarus & Co., F. & R., Columbus, Ohio.
Loeser & Co., Inc., Frederick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.
Lubin-Weeker Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Ludwig Baumann, New York, N. Y.
Macy & Co., Inc., R. H., New York, N. Y.
Marting Bros. Co., The, Portsmouth, Ohio.
May Co., The, Denver, Colo.
McCurdy & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Minneapolis Public Schools, Home Economics Department, Minneapolis, Minn. (In principle.)
Minnesota, University of, Division of Home Economics, St. Paul, Minn.
Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.
Moore Co., Harry C., Nevada, Mo.
Namm Store, The, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nantex Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
New Bedford Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)
Nite Kraft Corporation, The, New York, N. Y.
Ogden Utah Knitting Co., Ogden, Utah.
Outlet Co., Providence, R. I.
Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass.
Pennsylvania State College, The, State College, Pa. (In principle.)
Pollard Co., A. G., Lowell, Mass.
Pomeroy's, Inc., Reading, Pa.
Pullar, Robert Taft, New York, N. Y.
Reis & Co., Robert, New York, N. Y.
Reliance Manufacturing Co. (Chock-Horowitz Co. Division), New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.
Rensello Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Rike-Kumler Co., The, Dayton, Ohio.
Rochester General Hospital, The, Rochester, N. Y.
Root & McBride Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sacramento, Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif. (In principle.)
Saxon-Cullum, Inc., Augusta, Ga.
Scott-Burr Stores Corporation, The, Chicago, Ill.
Scowcroft & Sons Co., J., Ogden, Utah.
Sexton Manufacturing Co., Fairfield, Ill.
Shrine Pajamas Co., New York, N. Y.
Slumberland Nightwear Co., New York, N. Y.
Star Union Co., The, New York, N. Y.
Steiger Co., Albert, Springfield, Mass.
Steiner, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Stetson Pajama Co., Freehold, N. J.
Stifel Co., George E., Wheeling, W. Va.
Strauss & Co., Levi, San Francisco, Calif.
Strouse-Baer Co., The, Baltimore, Md.
Texas State College for Women, Denton, Tex.
Topkis Brothers Co., Wilmington, Del.
Varsity Underwear Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Voorhees & Brothers, H. M., Trenton, N. J.
Wachusett Shirt Co., Leominster, Mass.
Walker Stetson Co., Boston, Mass.
Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.
White House, The (Raphael Weill & Co.), San Francisco, Calif.
Wolf & Sons, H., Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Washington, D. C.
Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Bureau of, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)
Interior, U. S. Department of the, Washington, D. C.
Office of Price Administration, Standards Division, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)
War Department, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No. Item

0–40. Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).
1–42. Clinical thermometers (third edition).
2–30. Mopsticks.
3–40. Stoddard solvent (third edition).
4–29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
5–40. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel, and wrought iron.
6–31. Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5–40.
7–29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
8–41. Gage blanks (third edition).
9–33. Builders' template hardware (second edition).
10–29. Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5–40.
11–41. Moisture regains of cotton yarns (second edition).
12–40. Fuel oils (fifth edition).
13–42. Dress patterns (third edition).
14–39. Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and polo shirts (made from woven fabrics) (second edition).
(E)15–43. Men's pajamas (made from woven fabrics) (second edition).
16–29. Wall paper.
17–42. Diamond core drill fittings (third edition).
18–29. Hickory golf shafts.
19–32. Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).
20–42. Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (third edition).
21–39. Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).
22–40. Builders' hardware (nontemplate) (second edition).
23–30. Feldspar.
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25–30. Special screw threads. Superseded by CS24–43.
26–30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
27–36. Mirrors (second edition).
28–32. Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.
29–31. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
30–31. Colors for sanitary ware.
31–38. Wood shingles (fourth edition).
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33–32. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).
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36–33. Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).
37–31. Steel bone plates and screws.
38–32. Hospital rubber sheeting.
39–37. Wool and part wool blankets (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard, July 14, 1941).
40–32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41–32. Surgeons' latex gloves.
42–35. Fiber insulating board (second edition).
43–32. Grading of sulphonated oils.
44–32. Apple wraps.
45–42. Douglas fir plywood (fifth edition).
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47–34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.
48–40. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).

CS No. Item

49–34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
50–34. Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
51–35. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
52–35. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
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55–35. Mattresses for institutions.
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61–37. Wood-slat venetian blinds.
62–38. Colors for kitchen accessories.
63–38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
64–37. Walnut veneers.
65–43. Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products (second edition).
66–38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
67–38. Marking articles made of karat gold.
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69–38. Pine oil disinfectant.
70–41. Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71–41).
71–41. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70–41).
72–38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
73–38. Old growth Douglas fir standard stock doors.
74–39. Solid hardwood wall paneling.
75–42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).
76–39. Hardwood interior trim and molding.
77–40. Sanitary cast-iron enameled ware.
78–40. Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79–40).
79–40. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78–40).
80–41. Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
81–41. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
82–41. Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).
83–41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
84–41. Electric taillamps for vehicles (after market).
85–41. Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
86–41. Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
87–41. Red electric warning lanterns.

CS No.	Item
88–41.	Liquid-burning flares.
89–40.	Hardwood stair treads and risers.
90– .	(Reserved for power shovels and cranes.)
91–41.	Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
92–41.	Cedar, cypress, and redwood tank stock lumber.
93–41.	Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
94–41.	Calking lead.
95–41.	Lead pipe.
96–41.	Lead traps and bends.
97–42.	Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
98–42.	Artists' oil paints.
99–42.	Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
100–42.	Multiple-coated, porcelain-enameled steel utensils.
101–43.	Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
102– .	(Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines.)
103–42.	Cotton and rayon velour (jacquard and plain).
(E)104–43.	Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners.
105–43.	Mineral wool; loose, granulated, or felted form, in low-temperature installations.
(E)106–43.	Boys' pajamas (made from woven fabrics).
(E)107–43.	Commercial electric-refrigeration condensing units.
108–43.	Treading automobile and truck tires.

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

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